SECURITY INFORMATION

25X1A2a

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY USSR/East Germany

SUBJECT Career of Otto Steinbrück

PLACE ACQUIRED (BY SOURCE)

DATE ACQUIRED 9 September 1953 (BY SOURCE)

DATE (of INFo.) 9 September 1953

OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 79: AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVE-ATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON I

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

REPORT NO.

2

DATE DISTR. 2 NOV 1953

NO. OF PAGES 2

NO. OF ENCLS.

SUPP. TO REPORT NO.

25X1X6

SOURCE This report contains uninterrigence information received through an untested source. The credibility of the evaluate information and reliability of the source and his informants cannot be determined.

- 1. Otto Steinbrück is a Hungarian, descendant of a noble family of German origin, perhaps related to the barons von Steinbrück. His father, an officer, died very young. As a Honved officer, Otto Steinbrück was captured by the Russians about 1915 and, during the Revolution, became a convert to Bolshevism. In the Civil War he served in "Smersh" ("Death to Spies," sometimes wrongly translated "Death to Traitors"), which was a special section of the Cheka, or Ogpu.
- 2. From 1922 on, he was at the head of the VIII Section of the OGPU (Baltic states, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungery). In 1923, during the preparations for armed revolt in Germany (which was eventually called off, by the Central Committee of the German Communist Party), Steinbrück visited Germany several times. His base at this time was the Soviet Embassy, Berlin. He organized and supervised the defense force of the German Communist Party.
- 3. In this way, he came into contact with Wilhelm Zeisser. Later, in Moscow, Zaisser was on personally friendly terms with Steinbrück. With his mostly Jewish colleagues in the OGPU, Steinbrück had little personal association, since he worked from twelve to fourteen hours a day and spent Sunday quietly with his wife.
- 4. The following episode is characteristic of Steinbrück. Toward the end of the twenties, his mother was living in a home for the aged in Budapest, under wretched conditions. He got word of this through a young friend, then an agent of the IV (Intelligence) Section of the Red Army staff. Steinbrück replied, "It would be easy enough for me to support my mother financially, but what do I care about this bourgeois woman? Mother love is sentimental bourgeois nonsense."
- 5. Steinbrück has excellent manners, speaks German without an accent and also very good French and English. In service, in spite of his brutality, Steinbruck took a correct and incorruptible attitude. He took no part in political squabbles: "As a Chekist, I am an instrument of the political directors, otherwise nothing."

SECURITY INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION - STATE ARMY AIR FBI This report is for the use within the USA of the Intelligence components of the Departments or

Approved For Release 1999/09/23: CIA-RDP81-01036R000100010026-2

SECRET/US OFFICIALS, ONLY/SECURITY INFORMATION Commission Control of the Child

25X1A2g

Cheka chief who had served so long were "purged." Steinbrück, however, held his job. He had clearly had no relations whatever either with his chiefs or

with his associates. Vital the light intelligent, even though his cultural interests are very narrow. He concerns himself only with military, police, and intelligence problems and matters of that sort. In association with officers or the Soviet aristocracy, he is very adaptable. He can be tactful and polite, or brutally frank.

- end -

The Court of State

The second of th

 $z_{i\bar{p}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} t_{n,q_{i_{1},\ldots,j_{k},p_{k}}} z_{i_{k}}$

917,135 917.135

Manual Colombanda Colo

The second secon